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Yellow-fever cases and deaths at Puerto Cortez—Measures for preventing spread of the disease.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports, May 25, as follows:

Four cases of yellow fever have been found in this port, one death having already occurred. The other three cases are doing fairly well. Cable was sent to Bureau as soon as cases were discovered; also to the Louisiana State board of health and executive officer, quarantine board, Mobile Bay. These cases were announced as soon as discovered and diagnosis completed. One of these cases occurred in a hotel. The patient was quite an old man, about 70 years; was sick 5 days, and died with all the symptoms of yellow fever.

The other 3 cases occurred in the same part of the town and are doing well. We have not been able as yet to trace the origin of the disease, but are using every means to do so; also everything is being done to stamp it out. Every case of any kind of sickness is being placed under mosquito bars; a house-to-house inspection will be made. The town has already been surrounded by guard, and every effort is being made to keep the disease from spreading. A meeting of the sanitary board was called to-day, and I have the honor to transmit a copy of the rules which are to be enforced at this port by the local sanitary board, by orders of the president, who is now at San Pedro, Sulu, 35 miles from here, and who has also issued other very stringent orders regarding the local quarantine of the port.

The steamship *Anselm* leaves without passengers, except transit, but temperatures will be taken of all on board.

Measures against spread of yellow fever.

CIRCULAR.

The spread of yellow fever can be most effectually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against the bites of these insects.

2. All accidental receptacles for standing water must be emptied and kept emptied. All broken or empty bottles, cans, etc., must be removed from the premises.

3. Each owner or occupier of a house or lot shall put into every pool of standing water, at least twice a month, 1 ounce (2 spoonful) of kerosene oil to every 15 square feet of surface.

4. One-half ounce of kerosene oil (1 spoonful) shall, during the same time, be put into every open barrel or hogshead kept for the purpose of collecting rain water, and 2 ounces (4 spoonful) for each large tank. Water shall be taken from such barrel or tank by a spigot of wood or metal placed as near as convenient to the bottom of said barrel or tank.

5. The use of mosquito bars for all sick must be enforced, no matter what the illness.

6. Yellow fever is transmitted to the nonimmune individual by means of the bite of the mosquito that has previously fed on the blood of those sick with this disease.

7. An interval of 12 to 14 days is necessary before the mosquito is capable of conveying the infection.

8. Yellow fever is not conveyed by fomites (woolen cloth, cotton, etc.), and hence disinfection of articles of clothing, bedding, or merchandise is absolutely unnecessary.

9. A house is infected with yellow fever only when there are present within its walls contaminated mosquitoes capable of conveying the parasite of this disease.

10. Every infected house shall be fumigated with sulphur to kill the mosquitoes. Two pounds of sulphur should be used for each 1,000 cubic feet.

Dr. J. EDWARD AUSTIN.
Dr. C. S. CARTER.

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Rangoon—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, May 4 and 11, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Crostafels* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 57, and to steamship *Grigua* bound for New York and Philadelphia with a total crew of 61. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended April 29, 1905, there were 29 deaths from cholera and 624 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended April 22, 1905, there were 4,993 cases of and 4,351 deaths from plague. In India during the same week, 64,214 cases and 54,602 deaths.

The second case of plague in a European is noted from Rangoon. The total number of cases in Rangoon from April 1 to 28 is 613; deaths, 539. The total number of cases from the beginning of the epidemic to April 28 is 898, with 777 deaths.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, there were no transactions at this port.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, there were 58 deaths from cholera and 451 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended April 29, 1905, there were 5,211 cases of and 4,731 deaths from plague. In India during the same week 67,086 cases and 56,732 deaths.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Mohammedan pilgrimage—Quarantine regulations—Mortality in certain European cities.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, May 22, as follows:

During the week ended May 20, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
May 17	Romanic.....	Boston.....	1,423	175	1,950	39
17	Città di Genova.....	New York.....	1,340	60	1,450	42
18	Lombardia.....	do.....	970	50	1,350	22
18	Germania.....	do.....	1,269	180	1,550	45
19	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,460	150	1,980	27
20	Perugia.....	do.....	963	80	1,150	25
20	Marco Minghetti.....	do.....	824	35	1,250	14